

The Daily

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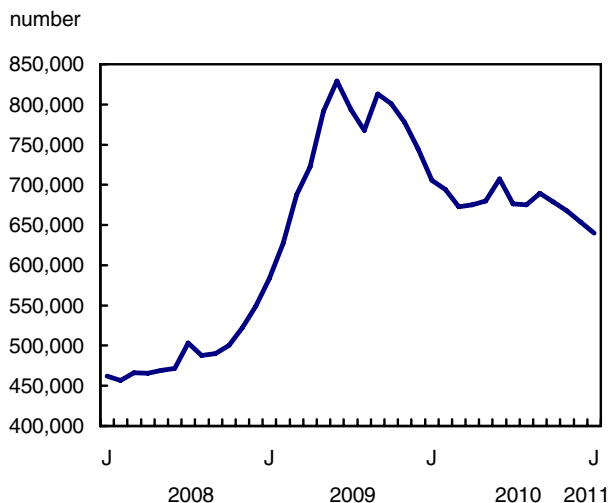
Releases

Employment Insurance

January 2011

The number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits declined by 13,300 (-2.0%) in January to 640,200, the sixth decline in seven months. The number of beneficiaries decreased in seven provinces, with the fastest decline in Ontario.

The number of Employment Insurance beneficiaries continues on a downward trend



Fewer Employment Insurance claims

To receive EI benefits, individuals must first submit a claim. There were 242,400 initial and renewal claims received in January, down 4,900 (-2.0%) from December. With this decline, the number of claims was similar to levels observed last June.

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise specified.

Each month, Statistics Canada provides analysis of the current labour market situation, using Employment Insurance (EI) statistics and other sources. Earlier this month, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) provided a picture of overall labour market conditions, including unemployment, total employment and those affected by changes in the labour market.

In this release, Statistics Canada provides additional sub-provincial detail through the EI statistics. Details by industry will follow with data from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours.

EI statistics are produced from an administrative data source from Human Resources and Skills Development Canada. These statistics may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the Employment Insurance Act or administrative procedures. The number of regular beneficiaries and the number of claims received for December 2010 and January 2011 are preliminary. In this release, large centres correspond to those with a population of 10,000 or more.

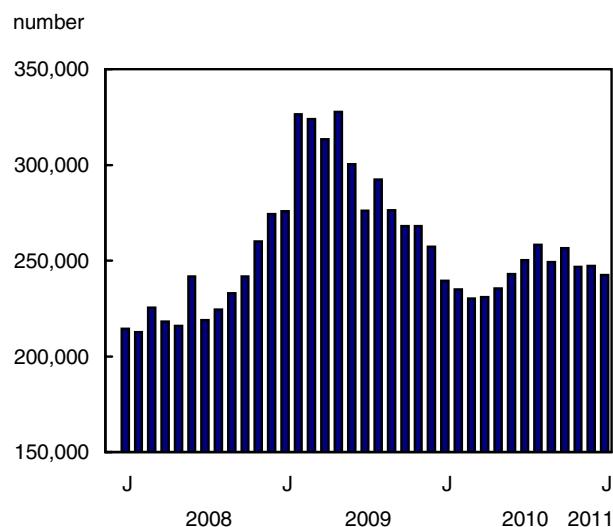
The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received EI benefits from January 9 to 15. This period coincides with the reference week of the LFS.

EI statistics indicate the number of people who received EI benefits, and should not be confused with data coming from the LFS, which provides information on the total number of unemployed people.

There are always a certain proportion of unemployed people who do not qualify for benefits. Some unemployed people have not contributed to the program because they have not worked in the past 12 months or their employment is not insured. Other unemployed people have contributed to the program but do not meet the eligibility criteria, such as workers who left their job voluntarily or those who did not accumulate enough hours of work to receive benefits.

The change in the number of regular EI beneficiaries reflects various situations, including people becoming beneficiaries, people going back to work, and people exhausting their regular benefits.

Number of Employment Insurance claims in January similar to June 2010 level



The situation across Canada varied. Ontario experienced the largest decline (-8,400), followed by Quebec (-1,600) and Alberta (-500). Claims increased in all other provinces and territories, most notably in New Brunswick (+1,100).

Claims provide an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

Largest declines in beneficiaries in Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec and Alberta

All provinces except those in Atlantic Canada recorded a fourth consecutive monthly decline in the number of beneficiaries in January.

In Ontario, the number of regular beneficiaries fell by 11,200 (-5.5%) to 192,600, and was the largest of four consecutive monthly declines in the province.

In British Columbia, the number of beneficiaries fell by 1,900 (-2.4%) in January to 76,100, while it declined by 1,500 (-0.8%) to 184,000 in Quebec. In Alberta, the number declined by 1,400 (-3.0%) to 44,800.

In New Brunswick, the only province with a notable increase in January, the number of beneficiaries rose by 840 (+2.5%) to 34,300.

Sub-provincial and demographic overview

Employment Insurance data by sub-provincial region, sex and age are not seasonally adjusted and are therefore compared on a year-over-year basis.

Year-over-year declines in most large centres continued

Between January 2010 and January 2011, the number of regular beneficiaries fell by 98,900 (-11.3%) at the national level, with decreases in 122 of the 143 large centres (see map). The number of large centres reporting year-over-year declines has been relatively stable over the past 10 months. Large centres are those with a population of 10,000 or more.

The five large centres in Newfoundland and Labrador all had fewer EI beneficiaries in January. The fastest decrease occurred in St. John's, where the number fell by 710 to 5,700. This was the 10th consecutive month of year-over-year declines.

The number of regular beneficiaries fell in 29 of the 33 large centres in Quebec between January 2010 and January 2011. The fastest declines occurred in Saint-Georges, Granby, Dolbeau-Mistassini and Rouyn-Noranda. Montréal recorded 7,800 fewer beneficiaries, the 11th consecutive month of year-over-year declines. In the census metropolitan area of Québec, the number of beneficiaries declined by 430, the first decrease in eight months.

In Ontario, 36 of its 41 large centres posted declines between January 2010 and January 2011. The most notable declines were in Greater Sudbury, Windsor, Tillsonburg, Leamington and Belleville. In Toronto, 80,400 people received benefits in January, down 19,500 from 12 months earlier. This was the 11th consecutive month of year-over-year declines.

In Alberta, all 12 large centres had fewer regular beneficiaries. The pace of decline was fastest in Brooks, Grande Prairie, Red Deer, Camrose and Medicine Hat. In Calgary, the number of beneficiaries fell by 6,200 to 14,600, the 10th consecutive month of year-over-year declines. In Edmonton, the number of beneficiaries decreased by 3,200 to 15,300, also the 10th consecutive decline.

In British Columbia, the number of beneficiaries fell in 21 of 25 large centres in the 12 months to January. The fastest declines were in Fort St. John, Williams Lake, Prince Rupert and Prince George. In Victoria, the number of beneficiaries declined year over year for the 10th consecutive month, down 370 to 4,400. In Vancouver, those receiving benefits fell by 3,800 to 34,800, the eighth decline in a row.

Demographic groups

Faster year-over-year decline for men than women

Between January 2010 and January 2011, the number of male EI regular beneficiaries fell by 79,000 (-13.4%) to 512,500. This was the 11th consecutive month with a year-over-year decline.

For men, the fastest rates of decline occurred among those aged under 25 years (-15.9%) and 25 to 54 (-15.7%). Over the same period, the number of beneficiaries decreased by 3.2% among men aged 55 and over.

The rate of decline was slower among female beneficiaries. The number of women receiving regular benefits decreased by 19,900 (-6.9%) to 267,200. This was the eighth consecutive month of year-over-year declines.

For women aged under 25 years, the number of beneficiaries decreased by 3,400 (-14.9%), while among those aged 25 to 54, it decreased by 18,700 (-8.9%). In contrast, the number of female beneficiaries aged 55 and over rose by 2,200 (+4.1%).

Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

Data tables are also now available online. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*, choose *Subject* then *Labour*.

Data on Employment Insurance for February will be released on April 18.

A set of maps, *Employment Insurance Statistics Maps*, January 2011 (73-002-X, free), is now available online. The maps show percent changes in the number of people receiving regular EI benefits for all census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations in Canada. From the *Key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kevin Forneris (613-951-8235) or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Labour Statistics Division.

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Employment Insurance: Statistics by province and territory

	December 2010 ^P	January 2011 ^P	December 2010 to January 2011	January 2010 to January 2011	December 2010 to January 2011	January 2010 to January 2011
Seasonally adjusted						
	number		change in number		% change	
Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits						
Canada	653,470	640,150	-13,320	-65,180	-2.0	-9.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	36,870	36,910	40	-1,880	0.1	-4.8
Prince Edward Island	8,510	8,530	20	-50	0.2	-0.6
Nova Scotia	33,090	32,760	-330	50	-1.0	0.2
New Brunswick	33,410	34,250	840	-290	2.5	-0.8
Quebec	185,450	183,950	-1,500	-9,390	-0.8	-4.9
Ontario	203,790	192,630	-11,160	-35,710	-5.5	-15.6
Manitoba	15,070	14,820	-250	-1,300	-1.7	-8.1
Saskatchewan	12,400	11,940	-460	-1,010	-3.7	-7.8
Alberta	46,130	44,760	-1,370	-14,300	-3.0	-24.2
British Columbia	78,010	76,140	-1,870	-5,910	-2.4	-7.2
Yukon	960	970	10	-50	1.0	-4.9
Northwest Territories	950	950	0	30	0.0	3.3
Nunavut	520	550	30	30	5.8	5.8
Initial and renewal claims received						
Canada	247,330	242,430	-4,900	2,920	-2.0	1.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,130	9,640	510	320	5.6	3.4
Prince Edward Island	2,460	2,630	170	270	6.9	11.4
Nova Scotia	9,890	10,300	410	820	4.1	8.6
New Brunswick	9,730	10,860	1,130	1,010	11.6	10.3
Quebec	73,420	71,870	-1,550	1,360	-2.1	1.9
Ontario	80,510	72,120	-8,390	-2,020	-10.4	-2.7
Manitoba	7,730	8,320	590	320	7.6	4.0
Saskatchewan	5,720	5,820	100	30	1.7	0.5
Alberta	20,420	19,940	-480	-910	-2.4	-4.4
British Columbia	28,660	29,260	600	320	2.1	1.1
Yukon	320	340	20	40	6.3	13.3
Northwest Territories	330	350	20	-10	6.1	-2.8
Nunavut	220	230	10	60	4.5	35.3

^P preliminary

Note: The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits excludes claimants receiving training, job creation and self-employment benefits as well as other employment and support measures benefits.

Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by age group, sex, province and territory

	January 2010	January 2011 ^P	January 2010 to January 2011	January 2010 to January 2011
	Unadjusted for seasonality			
	number		change in number	% change
Canada				
Both sexes	878,530	779,600	-98,930	-11.3
Under 25 years	98,310	82,910	-15,400	-15.7
25 to 54 years	615,130	533,030	-82,100	-13.3
55 years and over	165,080	163,670	-1,410	-0.9
Men	591,480	512,450	-79,030	-13.4
Under 25 years	75,340	63,360	-11,980	-15.9
25 to 54 years	404,860	341,400	-63,460	-15.7
55 years and over	111,290	107,690	-3,600	-3.2
Women	287,050	267,160	-19,890	-6.9
Under 25 years	22,980	19,550	-3,430	-14.9
25 to 54 years	210,280	191,630	-18,650	-8.9
55 years and over	53,790	55,980	2,190	4.1
Newfoundland and Labrador				
Both sexes	48,910	45,880	-3,030	-6.2
Under 25 years	4,590	4,030	-560	-12.2
25 to 54 years	33,070	30,070	-3,000	-9.1
55 years and over	11,260	11,780	520	4.6
Men	30,810	28,650	-2,160	-7.0
Women	18,100	17,230	-870	-4.8
Prince Edward Island				
Both sexes	11,980	11,670	-310	-2.6
Under 25 years	1,220	1,130	-90	-7.4
25 to 54 years	7,730	7,370	-360	-4.7
55 years and over	3,030	3,170	140	4.6
Men	7,380	7,140	-240	-3.3
Women	4,600	4,530	-70	-1.5
Nova Scotia				
Both sexes	40,750	39,990	-760	-1.9
Under 25 years	4,540	4,390	-150	-3.3
25 to 54 years	27,830	26,690	-1,140	-4.1
55 years and over	8,370	8,910	540	6.5
Men	26,520	25,580	-940	-3.5
Women	14,230	14,400	170	1.2
New Brunswick				
Both sexes	43,970	43,760	-210	-0.5
Under 25 years	4,060	4,070	10	0.2
25 to 54 years	29,910	28,800	-1,110	-3.7
55 years and over	10,010	10,890	880	8.8
Men	29,690	29,310	-380	-1.3
Women	14,290	14,450	160	1.1
Quebec				
Both sexes	258,440	242,770	-15,670	-6.1
Under 25 years	30,580	27,390	-3,190	-10.4
25 to 54 years	177,670	163,620	-14,050	-7.9
55 years and over	50,190	51,760	1,570	3.1
Men	179,360	166,050	-13,310	-7.4
Women	79,080	76,720	-2,360	-3.0
Ontario				
Both sexes	273,380	224,000	-49,380	-18.1
Under 25 years	28,360	22,600	-5,760	-20.3
25 to 54 years	198,790	159,100	-39,690	-20.0
55 years and over	46,230	42,300	-3,930	-8.5
Men	182,870	145,740	-37,130	-20.3
Women	90,510	78,260	-12,250	-13.5

^P preliminary

Note: The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits excludes claimants receiving training, job creation and self-employment benefits as well as other employment and support measures benefits.

Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by age group, sex, province and territory

	January 2010	January 2011 ^P	January 2010 to January 2011	January 2010 to January 2011
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Manitoba				
Both sexes	19,880	17,950	-1,930	-9.7
Under 25 years	2,870	2,500	-370	-12.9
25 to 54 years	13,440	11,950	-1,490	-11.1
55 years and over	3,570	3,500	-70	-2.0
Men	14,820	12,940	-1,880	-12.7
Women	5,060	5,010	-50	-1.0
Saskatchewan				
Both sexes	16,120	14,430	-1,690	-10.5
Under 25 years	2,120	1,780	-340	-16.0
25 to 54 years	10,620	9,480	-1,140	-10.7
55 years and over	3,380	3,170	-210	-6.2
Men	12,120	10,290	-1,830	-15.1
Women	4,000	4,140	140	3.5
Alberta				
Both sexes	64,270	48,250	-16,020	-24.9
Under 25 years	7,870	5,210	-2,660	-33.8
25 to 54 years	45,870	33,610	-12,260	-26.7
55 years and over	10,530	9,440	-1,090	-10.4
Men	43,370	31,170	-12,200	-28.1
Women	20,900	17,080	-3,820	-18.3
British Columbia				
Both sexes	97,560	87,640	-9,920	-10.2
Under 25 years	11,770	9,490	-2,280	-19.4
25 to 54 years	67,800	59,950	-7,850	-11.6
55 years and over	17,990	18,200	210	1.2
Men	62,300	53,410	-8,890	-14.3
Women	35,260	34,230	-1,030	-2.9
Yukon				
Both sexes	1,420	1,340	-80	-5.6
Under 25 years	150	130	-20	-13.3
25 to 54 years	970	900	-70	-7.2
55 years and over	310	310	0	0.0
Men	980	860	-120	-12.2
Women	440	480	40	9.1
Northwest Territories				
Both sexes	1,050	1,080	30	2.9
Under 25 years	120	110	-10	-8.3
25 to 54 years	790	820	30	3.8
55 years and over	140	150	10	7.1
Men	740	740	0	0.0
Women	310	340	30	9.7
Nunavut				
Both sexes	580	620	40	6.9
Under 25 years	60	80	20	33.3
25 to 54 years	480	500	20	4.2
55 years and over	40	50	10	25.0
Men	440	440	0	0.0
Women	140	180	40	28.6

^P preliminary

Note: The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits excludes claimants receiving training, job creation and self-employment benefits as well as other employment and support measures benefits.

Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by census metropolitan areas¹

	January 2010	January 2011 ^P	January 2010 to January 2011	January 2010 to January 2011
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador				
St. John's	6,440	5,730	-710	-11.0
Nova Scotia				
Halifax	7,340	6,980	-360	-4.9
New Brunswick				
Saint John	3,250	3,310	60	1.8
Quebec				
Saguenay	6,430	5,600	-830	-12.9
Québec	16,150	15,720	-430	-2.7
Sherbrooke	4,550	4,160	-390	-8.6
Trois-Rivières	5,240	5,290	50	1.0
Montréal	87,070	79,300	-7,770	-8.9
Ottawa–Gatineau, Gatineau part	4,890	4,850	-40	-0.8
Ontario				
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ottawa part	9,450	8,610	-840	-8.9
Kingston	2,390	2,100	-290	-12.1
Oshawa	7,470	5,630	-1,840	-24.6
Toronto	99,890	80,380	-19,510	-19.5
Hamilton	12,770	10,990	-1,780	-13.9
St. Catharines–Niagara	11,720	10,090	-1,630	-13.9
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	9,980	7,360	-2,620	-26.3
London	9,450	7,880	-1,570	-16.6
Windsor	10,940	6,610	-4,330	-39.6
Greater Sudbury	5,670	3,140	-2,530	-44.6
Thunder Bay	3,080	2,210	-870	-28.2
Manitoba				
Winnipeg	9,980	8,730	-1,250	-12.5
Saskatchewan				
Regina	2,140	1,740	-400	-18.7
Saskatoon	2,850	2,650	-200	-7.0
Alberta				
Calgary	20,790	14,590	-6,200	-29.8
Edmonton	18,500	15,280	-3,220	-17.4
British Columbia				
Abbotsford–Mission	4,820	4,610	-210	-4.4
Vancouver	38,600	34,810	-3,790	-9.8
Victoria	4,770	4,400	-370	-7.8

^P preliminary

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

Note: The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits excludes claimants receiving training, job creation and self-employment benefits as well as other employment and support measures benefits.



Canada's population estimates

Fourth quarter 2010 (preliminary)

As of January 1, 2011, Canada's population was estimated at 34,278,400, an increase of 40,400 (+0.1%) from October 1, 2010. Demographic growth was fastest on the Prairies with Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta all having growth rates above the national average.

Canada's fourth quarter population growth was lower than in the same period in 2009 (+55,900). While growth due to natural increase was relatively stable, net international migration declined from 25,400 to 10,900.

This decline in net international migration can be explained by a larger decrease in non-permanent residents living in Canada. Immigration in the fourth quarter (57,700) was similar to the level observed in the same period in 2009 (56,400).

Atlantic Canada

Newfoundland and Labrador's population remained virtually unchanged in the fourth quarter and was estimated at 509,100 on January 1, 2011.

Prince Edward Island posted a population of 143,500 as of January 1. The level of immigration to Prince Edward Island was, in relative terms, the highest amongst the provinces for the fourth consecutive quarter.

Nova Scotia's population was estimated at 943,400 at the end of the fourth quarter. The province's small decrease was mostly due to net outflows in interprovincial migration.

The population of New Brunswick was estimated at 753,200 as of January 1. During the fourth quarter, the province received more than 400 immigrants, the highest level for the fourth quarter since 1979.

Central Canada

Quebec's population grew by nearly 11,000 (+0.1%) in the fourth quarter to 7,943,000 on January 1. The main factor in this demographic growth was natural increase (+6,700). The province had a slight net outflow from interprovincial migration (-400). Quebec usually experiences higher outflows of interprovincial migration.

In Ontario, the population was estimated at 13,282,400 on January 1, an increase of 13,900 (+0.1%) compared with October 1, 2010. Most of the province's growth in the fourth quarter came from natural increase (+10,500).

Western Canada

Manitoba posted the fastest demographic growth in the country in the fourth quarter with an increase

Note to readers

This release presents preliminary postcensal population estimates as of January 1, 2011 and preliminary estimates of the demographic growth during the fourth quarter of 2010.

The estimates presented in this release are subject to revision. Future modifications could affect the analysis of trends, particularly where the numbers are small or the net change is close to zero.

Unless otherwise stated, historical comparisons in this analysis relate to the period between July 1, 1971, and January 1, 2011, the time frame covered by the current system of demographic accounts.

Natural increase is the variation in population size over a given period as a result of the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths.

Net interprovincial migration is the variation in population over a given period as a result of movements of population between the provinces and territories of the country that involve a change in the usual place of residence.

Net international migration is the variation in population over a given period as a result of movements of population between Canada and other countries that involve a change in the usual place of residence. A distinction is made between immigrants, emigrants, returning emigrants, net temporary emigrants and net non-permanent residents.

Non-permanent residents (also called temporary residents) are people from another country who have a work or study permit, or who are refugee claimants, and family members living in Canada with them.

Net migration is the difference between the number of arrivals and the number of departures. It can have a positive or negative sign. Net migration is positive when the number of arrivals exceeds the number of departures and negative when the opposite is true. A distinction is usually made between net interprovincial migration and net international migration.

of over 3,600 (+0.3%). Net international migration (+2,600) was the principal factor for the demographic growth in the province. As of January 1, the population of Manitoba was estimated at 1,243,700.

The population of Saskatchewan increased by 2,300 (+0.2%) in the fourth quarter to 1,052,100. Natural growth (+1,100) and net inflows in international migration (+1,100) were the primary contributors to the demographic growth of the province.

Alberta's population was estimated at 3,742,800 as of January 1, an increase of close to 7,700 (+0.2%) compared with October 1, 2010. The province's population growth came mainly from natural increase (+7,200) and net inflows in interprovincial migration (+2,500).

The population of British Columbia had a small increase (+2,200) in the fourth quarter and was estimated at 4,554,100 on January 1. Natural increase (+2,500) was the main factor of the demographic growth in the province.

The territories

While the population of both Yukon and Northwest Territories decreased slightly in the fourth quarter, Nunavut's remained virtually unchanged. The three territories had net outflows in interprovincial migration. As of January 1, Yukon's population was estimated at 34,300, compared with 43,600 for the Northwest Territories and 33,300 for Nunavut.

Canada's population growth in 2010

Canada's population growth in 2010 was lower than that observed in 2009. The Canadian population increased by 375,600 (+1.1%) in 2010 compared with 394,400 the year before (+1.2%).

Canada received more than 280,000 immigrants in 2010, the highest level recorded since the 1950's. This was 28,500 more immigrants than in 2009. Increases in immigration were recorded by most provinces and territories.

The increase in immigration in 2010 was offset by a decline in the net inflow of non-permanent residents. The net non-permanent residents was estimated at 12,900, down from 55,400 in 2009. As a result, net international migration in 2010 was estimated at 244,400, down from 258,900 the year before.

There were an estimated 382,000 births and 250,800 deaths in 2010, resulting in a natural increase of 131,200. This was lower than the natural increase of 135,600 recorded in 2009.

Prince Edward Island, Nunavut and all provinces west of Quebec recorded 2010 growth rates above the national average.

Available on CANSIM: tables 051-0005, 051-0006, 051-0017 to 051-0020, 051-0037, 051-0045 and 053-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3231, 3233 and 3601.

The October to December 2010 issue of *Quarterly Demographic Estimates*, Vol. 24, no. 4 (91-002-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre, Client Services Division.

Components and factors of demographic growth

	Fourth quarter 2009 ¹ number	Fourth quarter 2010 ² number	Fourth quarter 2009 and fourth quarter 2010 difference
Total growth	55,941	40,371	-15,570
Natural increase	30,495	29,485	-1,010
Births	93,556	93,932	376
Deaths	63,061	64,447	1,386
Net international migration	25,446	10,886	-14,560
Immigration	56,353	57,713	1,360
Net non-permanent residents	-18,306	-34,164	-15,858
Emigration ³	12,601	12,663	62

1. Updated estimates.

2. Preliminary estimates.

3. Emigration also takes into account net temporary emigration and returning emigration.

Quarterly demographic estimates

	October 1, 2010 ¹	January 1, 2011 ¹	October 1, 2010 to January 1, 2011
	number		% change
Canada	34,238,035	34,278,406	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	509,239	509,148	-0.0
Prince Edward Island	143,241	143,481	0.2
Nova Scotia	943,882	943,414	-0.0
New Brunswick	752,814	753,232	0.1
Quebec	7,932,141	7,942,983	0.1
Ontario	13,268,558	13,282,444	0.1
Manitoba	1,240,020	1,243,653	0.3
Saskatchewan	1,049,701	1,052,050	0.2
Alberta	3,735,086	3,742,753	0.2
British Columbia	4,551,853	4,554,085	0.0
Yukon	34,475	34,306	-0.5
Northwest Territories	43,757	43,554	-0.5
Nunavut	33,268	33,303	0.1

1. Preliminary postcensal estimates.

Note: These estimates are based on 2006 Census population counts adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.



Large urban transit

January 2011 (preliminary)

Total operating revenue (excluding subsidies) for 10 of Canada's largest urban transit properties rose 2.4% from January 2010 to \$228.6 million in January.

These 10 companies represent about 80% of total urban transit across the country.

Ridership levels rose to 126.5 million passenger trips in January, up 2.6% from the same month a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: table 408-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2745.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Crushing statistics

February 2011

Oilseed processors crushed 489 871 tonnes of canola in February. Oil production totalled 213 452 tonnes in February, while meal production amounted to 279 298 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

The February 2011 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-X, free) will be available in April.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

January 2011

Data from the January issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* are now available. January's issue contains an overview of February's market conditions.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3403, 3404, 3443, 3464, 3476 and 5046.

The January 2011 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review*, Vol. 34, no. 1 (22-007-X, free), is now available. From the *Key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

February 2011

Data on major grain deliveries are now available for February.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404, 3443, 5046 and 5153.

The February 2011 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-X, free) will be available in April.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Government Finance Statistics

Fourth quarter 2010

Quarterly data for Government Finance Statistics (GFS), a system which presents fiscal statistics using the international standard GFS developed by the International Monetary Fund, are now available. This standard allows consistent aggregation and analysis across countries.

Quarterly GFS data are available on CANSIM, for overall government in Canada and for four sectors from 1991 to the fourth quarter of 2010. These sectors are federal government; provincial/territorial governments; local governments; and Canada and Quebec Pension Plans.

Note: Currently, Government Finance Statistics (GFS) data are being derived by mapping Canada's System

of National Accounts data to GFS concepts and conventions. Beginning in 2012, the GFS data will be derived directly from government financial information.

Available on CANSIM: table 385-0032.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5174.

Additional information can also be found in the *Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts* (13-605-X, free), available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Claude Vaillancourt (613-951-1820; claud.vallancourt@statcan.gc.ca), Public Sector Statistics Division. ■

New products and studies

Canadian Economic Observer, March 2011, Vol. 24, no. 3
Catalogue number 11-010-X (Print, \$25/\$243)

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, January 2011, Vol. 34, no. 1
Catalogue number 22-007-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Employment Insurance Statistics Maps, January 2011
Catalogue number 73-002-X (HTML, free)

Quarterly Demographic Estimates, October to December 2010, Vol. 24, no. 4
Catalogue number 91-002-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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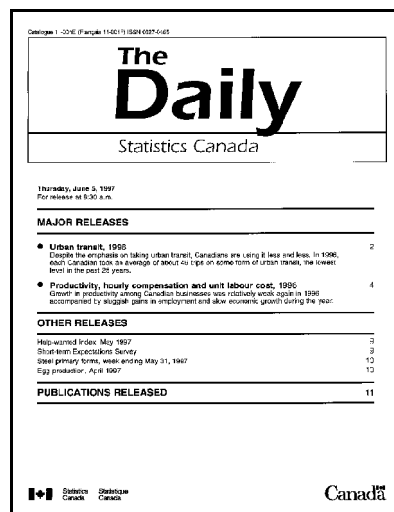
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